

Dated: October 19, 1998.

**Joseph M. Lawler,**

*Regional Director, National Capital Region.*

[FR Doc. 98-29184 Filed 10-29-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, NY which meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under Section 2 of the Act.

The cultural item is a wampum string in two pieces. The shell beads alternate white and purple, except at one end of the longer strand, which is made up of the purple wampum interspersed at two places with a single white bead, and with a third white bead at the end.

In 1910, the American Museum of Natural History purchased this wampum string from Mr. Erastus Tefft as part of his collection. Mr. Tefft had acquired the string from Mr. M.R. Harrington. According to the Museum's documentation, Mr. Harrington had acquired this wampum string from Mr. Dan Webster in Oneida, NY. The Museum's records state that this wampum string was "said to represent the office of a chief in the Turtle Clan."

Based on the Museum's records and consultation with representatives of the Oneida Nation of New York, this wampum string is affiliated with the Oneida Nation of New York.

Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Oneida Nation of New York also indicates that this item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Tribe itself, and no individual had the right to alienate it. The Museum's review of this information indicates that it is accurate.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the American Museum of Natural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(4), this cultural item has ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Tribe itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by

any individual. Officials of the American Museum of Natural History have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this item and the Oneida Nation of New York.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Oneida Nation of New York and the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Martha Graham, Registrar of Cultural Resources, American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192; telephone: (212) 769-5846 before November 30, 1998. Repatriation of this object to the Oneida Nation of New York may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 22, 1998.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA and the Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA and the Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, MA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and Plimoth Plantation professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head; and the Mashpee Wampanoag and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, two non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

In 1934, human remains representing two individuals were recovered in Plymouth, MA by Henry and Ralph Hornblower and Jesse Brewer on property owned by the Hornblowers adjacent to the Eel River. Also in 1934, these human remains were transferred to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. No known individuals were identified. The five associated funerary objects include a triangular brass projectile point with attached sinew, a box of yellow ochre, a Native-made ceramic sherd, and two bark containers. During the 1950s, these objects were donated to the Plimoth Plantation by Harry Hornblower.

The documentation associated with the objects indicates these objects were associated with the human remains from the Hornblower property at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Based on the presence of the brass projectile point, the burials have been estimated to date to the early historic period or later, post 1600 A.D. Historic documents (including the 1606 Champlain Map of Port Saint Louis) and oral tradition indicate the presence of Wampanoag in this area during this time. The Eel River in Plymouth, MA is located within the traditional territory of the Wampanoag during the early historic period.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Plimoth Plantation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Plimoth Plantation have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the five objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology and the Plimoth Plantation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head; and the Mashpee Wampanoag and the Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation, two non-Federally recognized Indian groups.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head; and the